

WEST WOULD BE REPRESENTED ON ATHLETIC BOARDS

With Growing Importance of Pacific Region in Sports Feeling That It Should Help Make Rules Increases.

San Francisco, March 1.—With the rapidly growing importance of the place which Pacific coast athletes in all branches of sport are beginning to occupy, there is a constantly growing demand that the coast be allowed representation on the various committees which have the making of the various rules and regulations governing the different branches of athletics.

The Pacific coast states are recognized as having made wonderful progress in sport during the last ten years when they have come up from comparative obscurity into the full glare of world champions in tennis, swimming, track athletics, and other branches of competition. The confidence expressed that it will become more and more a factor to be reckoned with is not without merit based on the performances of the recent past.

A Los Angeles writer has the following to say in connection with Pacific coast representation which has reference in this particular instance to the football rules committee.

"We notice that no institution or collegiate conference west of the University of Minnesota is represented on the rules committee."

"We think it's about time that the west was receiving some recognition by way of at least one member on that exalted board of the football experts. The west has forced the east to recognize it by the performance of the Washington State football team against one of the representative eastern eleven—Brown university—now it's up to 'em to kick through and give us a representative on the committee which frames the rules and controls America's greatest college sport."

Followers of athletics here while not predicting any open rebellion on the part of Pacific coast athletic associations, see in their attitude against the recent ruling of the golf association in its definition of an amateur, and the stand it is taking against the matter of the application of this amateur ruling in the case of tennis players, possibilities of revolt and a demand that the voice of the Pacific coast be heard in athletic councils in the future. With Maurice McLaughlin and William Johnston, two consecutive champions in tennis hailing from here, it is felt that the east cannot assume to be dictatorial.

While the athletic break between the University of California and Stanford has been mended in all lines of sport with the one exception of football, and a feeling of friendliness restored between the two institutions, reports from the northwest indicate that the breach between the University of Washington and Washington State college constantly widening.

There is genuine regret over this condition of affairs among followers of collegiate sport, especially among football men, the latter realizing that the quarrel precludes a meeting between the rival gridiron teams over whose respective merits there has been much unsettled debate. Naturally there has been considerable recrimination, but those who are distinguished suggest that the northwest universities might take a leaf from the Stanford and California book and follow their plan of having committees of graduates from each side handle the question. It is argued that a trial of the plan certainly would do no harm, and might result in the rupture being healed. There appears to be no solution if left in the hands of either the undergraduates or faculty, who naturally are too partisan to approach the matter dispassionately.

YOAKUM IS HERE FOR FIGHT; FRANK MURPHY WILL COME TONIGHT

Stanley (Sookem) Yoakum arrived last night from Denver and will begin training for his fight with Frankie Murphy soon. The fight is to be held the night of March 7 at the armory. Jack Kanner, of Denver, the promoter, is expected to arrive tonight from Denver. Murphy probably will come with him.

LEWIS OF ENGLAND GETS DECISION OVER STONE IN 20 ROUNDS

New Orleans, March 1.—Ted Lewis of England was awarded a referee's decision over Harry Stone of New York at the end of their twenty-round bout here tonight. By his victory Lewis claimed the welterweight championship of the world.

Many-Breeds to Play With Stony

Stony City, Iowa, March 1.—Edmund Many-Breeds, an Indian residing near Little Oak Creek, S. D., will be given a tryout with the Stony City baseball club of the Western league. Many-Breeds has been attending the high school at Rapid City, where he distinguished himself as an athlete. Last fall he was center on the Rapid City football team. He is an outfielder.

Keep Your Bowels Regular

As everyone knows, the bowels are the sewerage system of the body, and it is of the greatest importance that they move once each day. If your bowels become constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets just after supper and they will correct the disorder. Obtainable everywhere.

From Baseball to Classroom



Birdie Cree, who at his own request has been granted his unconditional release from the New York Yankees, after eight years of service with the club, is giving up the baseball diamond for a professor's chair in Pennsylvania State university. Cree is to take a chair in the school from which he received both his bachelor's and master's degree. Cree taught school before in western Pennsylvania and always has been of a very studious frame of mind. Though Birdie is but 33 years of age and a player who has never used tobacco or alcohol in any form, he started to slip last season, especially in batting, which was his forte. In 1911, his last year, Cree batted .348, his hits including thirty doubles, twenty-triples and four home runs, while he stole forty-eight bases.

ATTORNEYS TALK OVER DELAY IN COURT PROCEDURE

One Suggestion Is That Counsel Asking Continuance Be Required to Make Affidavit of Reasons.

At the meeting of the Bernalillo County Bar association held last night at the Commercial club, various means were discussed for the avoidance of delay and uncertainty in courts. Practically all members of the association present took part in the discussion.

One suggestion was that the attorney for the side asking a continuance make an affidavit of merits, that is take oath that for one reason or another, on information furnished by his client, a trial at that time would not lead to a decision on the merits. Another feature brought out by the discussion was that in the last analysis the matter of avoiding delays largely depends on the attorneys themselves and becomes a question of legal ethics.

In the course of the discussion, members of the association argued that some change should be made in the statute which allows only five days in the filing of motions for new trial in criminal cases. Several of the attorneys stated that at times it was impossible to prepare proper assignments of error and argue them

in the time set by the statute and before the adjournment of the term, which is now required by law.

LIGHTING CONTRACT FOR THE Y. M. C. A. IS AWARDED TO NASH

The lighting contract for the Y. M. C. A. was awarded by the building committee to M. Nash. The installation of light fixtures is to be started at once. Plumbers and steam fitters are now at work in the building. Today the effort is to be made to collect all unpaid subscriptions to the building fund. The collection will be brief but widespread. A number of committees will be in the field. They will work from 8:30 o'clock this morning until noon.

AUSTRIAN LOSES AGAIN IN BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

New York, March 1.—J. P. Poggendorf of the New York Liederkreis, played his first game in the national amateur billiard championship tournament tonight and defeated Jacob Klingner of Austria by a score of 400 to 278. Poggendorf, former holder of the national and international championship titles, was in fine form but did not play as fast as usual. His control, however, was better. This was Klingner's second defeat in the tournament as he was defeated last night by Edward W. Gardner.

Baltimore Must Take Chances

Annapolis, Md., March 1.—An amendment exempting Baltimore city from the provisions of the pending statewide prohibition bill was defeated in both branches of the legislature tonight.



A scene from "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and in which "Dick" Jose, the world's sweetest singer, appears, and renders several of the songs which have made him internationally famous. At the Crystal theater Saturday, March 11, afternoon and night. This is Mr. Jose's first and last "farewell" tour.

TIME TO PLANT TREES IS NOW, SAY FORESTERS

Forest Service Gives Many Pointers About Selection and Care of Shade Trees in This Climate.

(From the Forest Service.) Now is the time to plant trees. The people of Albuquerque need not be told of the value of trees, but they do need to be reminded of when, how, and what to plant.

There are far too few trees in Albuquerque. Private yards are usually well provided, but there is a distinct need for more street trees. This is a matter which the city authorities would do well to take in hand, not only for the sake of securing more trees, but in order to secure the best artistic effect. What could add more to the beauty of Albuquerque's streets than rows of well kept shade trees lining the walks from one end of the city to the other? To appreciate this suggestion one has only to walk on a hot summer's day over one of the all too frequent stretches of sun-baked cement walk and step into a patch of shade where, thanks to the forethought of some pioneer, sturdy trees now project a canopy of green over the pedestrian's head.

What Species to Plant. The best time to plant trees in Albuquerque and vicinity is in early spring, from the middle of February to the middle of March. The prospective planter should, therefore, lose no time in making necessary preparations. He should ascertain what kind of trees will best meet his requirements and where they can be obtained. Arrangements should be made to have them planted properly and with the least possible delay after they arrive.

The selection of species is determined by a number of factors such as the character of the soil, water supply, the purpose of the planting and the individual tastes of the planter. A great variety of trees will thrive in the lowlands, but only the most drought and wind resistant species can be expected to grow well in the highlands.

The habit of the tree as well as its growing qualities should be considered. Street and lawn trees should be attractive in form, they should have sufficient dense foliage to afford good shade and they should be free from characteristics which may render them in any way objectionable, as, for example, the "cotton nuisance." Rapid growth is desirable, but it should be borne in mind that the most rapid growers are as a rule comparatively short lived.

Trees for the Lowlands. Some of the most desirable trees for planting in the lowlands are the common cottonwood—non-cotton bearing or male form—American elm, Arizona ash, black locust and sycamore. In the highlands the American elm, Arizona ash and black locust will prove reliable. Evergreens grow more slowly and require more care than deciduous or broadleaf trees in this region, but they are none the less desirable for ornamental purposes.

All of the native junipers and the pinon will grow in both the lowlands and the highlands. Two evergreens which have not been planted in Albuquerque, but which are worthy of trial in the lowlands are the California big tree and the Arizona cypress. To secure non-cotton bearing cottonwoods, use stock grown from cuttings of male trees, i. e., trees known not to have borne cotton. Such stock will naturally grow into similar male non-cotton bearing trees.

The arrangement and spacing of shade trees should receive careful attention. A common mistake is to place them too close together, with the result that they have not sufficient space to develop normally. Where trees are planted along a walk, they should not ordinarily be closer than twenty feet in the row.

Another common mistake is to place too many trees on the lawn with the result that the view is obscured, the sunlight shut out, and the lawn grows killed. The best effect is usually obtained by confining the trees mainly to the borders of walks, drives and boundary lines, with perhaps an occasional tree or group of shrubbery in intervening spaces.

The planting of trees should not be entrusted to inexperienced labor. If the services of an experienced tree planter are not available, it will pay the owner to inform himself sufficiently to superintend the work personally.

The hole should be wide enough to accommodate the entire root system, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand not more than two or three inches deeper in the ground than before it was dug from the nursery. To plant deeper causes the roots to rot. In some parts of Albuquerque a layer of hardpan impervious to roots is encountered below the surface. Where hardpan occurs, it should be broken up to a depth of three feet over an area extending at least three feet around the tree. This can best be accomplished by the use of dynamite.

Mix Sand With Adobe. Dynamite can also be used to good advantage where the soil consists of stiff adobe clay, in which case from one-third to one-half of the clay should be removed and replaced by sand which should be thoroughly mixed with the clay left in the hole. Moderate fertilizing with well rotted manure increases the rate of growth, but it is not necessary if the soil is of average fertility. Unrotted manure ferments and kills the tree by heat. It is much more important to loosen up the soil so that the roots can penetrate it.

Great caution should be exercised

to prevent the roots from becoming dry. Some trees stand considerable exposure of this kind, but others do not. He who takes no chances will keep the roots moist at all times. Stock should be fresh from the ground, and not allowed to dry out and then rewetted. During the planting operation, wet blankets or pieces of wet burlap should be kept on hand with which to cover the roots of trees awaiting their turn to be planted. Even though thus covered they should not be laid in the sun.

Examine the Roots.

Before planting the tree, examine the roots. If any are found to be badly torn, or bruised, or split, cut them off with a sharp knife above the wound. Set the tree in an upright position and straighten out the roots. Cover the roots immediately with fine, fresh soil, avoiding large rocks, clods and dry litter. Pack the soil firmly by tramping, and fill the hole to within about four inches of the top. Then fill the hole with water. This will settle the soil around the roots and insure ample moisture for starting the tree. When the water has settled, fill the hole with loose soil and do not pack, since it is desirable to leave the surface loose.

After the tree has been set, cut back all side branches to within about one foot of the stem. If the tree is more than six feet tall cut back the top also. In any event, cut off all the dead material. The lower branches should be cut off flush with the stem to a height of five feet. The above applies only to broadleaf trees. Evergreens are not pruned at the time of planting.

Treatment of Wounds.

It is useless and expensive to use stock more than ten feet high. Such stock requires heavier pruning; is slower to start growing, and in the end will be outstripped in both size and symmetry by the smaller stock.

If the trees are exposed to danger from gnawing, rubbing or breakage by animals, they should be protected by suitable enclosures or wire netting. If a stem is bruised or a branch broken off, trim the injured part with a sharp knife, and cover the wound with ordinary lead paint or hot asphalt. If the tree is large and subject to swaying in the wind, tie the stem securely between strong stakes driven into the ground on three sides.

The most important consideration in the care of young trees is proper watering and cultivation. The most common error in watering is to apply the water too frequently and too lightly. A light watering evaporates before it has time to soak down to the roots. In order to benefit the tree it should penetrate to a depth of at least two feet.

About Watering.

A common method of watering trees is to run the water into a small basin directly around the base of the tree. This practice is objectionable for several reasons. The water works its way down along the main stem and loosens the tree. The stem often becomes exposed below the root collar, resulting in what is known as sun-scald. The most serious objection is that the water does not reach a sufficiently extensive area around the tree, with the result that the remote root tips which normally are most active receive no water. The ultimate result is that the roots confine themselves to the limited watered area instead of extending many feet in each direction from the tree. A better method is to run the water in a trench circling the base of the tree at a distance of three or four feet. As trees grow old the roots may extend out twenty or thirty feet. In such cases a second trench or flooding the entire area may be resorted to. In the case of a row of trees, a trench should be run on either side. A still better method of watering, particularly where the trees are on a lawn which would be disfigured by trenches is to sub-irrigate by placing tiles or perforated pipes under the surface.

In the lowlands, old trees can rely almost entirely on ground water, but in the highlands, irrigation is absolutely necessary. Cultivation is always beneficial but is often not practical. A hard surface or the competition of grass or weeds calls for an increased water supply.

Use Southwest Stock.

It is best to secure planting stock from nurseries in the arid southwest, since such stock is better adapted to our climatic conditions than stock from humid regions. As already pointed out, small to medium sized trees from six to eight feet in height are safer and more economical to plant than larger ones. Large trees should have correspondingly long roots. It should always be borne in mind that the success of a planted tree depends more upon the root than upon the top.

A Specific Against Colds.

The nearest thing to a specific against colds is a sleeping porch or open bed room and a cold sponge bath every morning when you first get up. Even then you will occasionally take a cold, especially when colds are epidemic, and when you do you will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a great help in enabling you to get rid of it. Try it. Obtainable everywhere.

Real estate problems—purchases, sales or trade—are easily solved by Journal Want Ads. Read them, use them. Do it today.

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Valuable Health Hints For Our Readers

CATARRRH Just because you hawk and spit and your nose is wet, cold, red, sore and a nuisance, don't merely plug it up. You can't cure catarrh by greasing your nose. Take S. S. S. regularly and you will drive catarrhal poisons out of your blood. The membranes will soon recover and no longer continue to accumulate the mucus that collects in the throat and catarrh. S. S. S. stimulates the cells of the tissues to select from the blood their own essential nutriment. Rapid recovery from catarrhal inflammation in the stomach, kidney, bladder and all membranes is the result.

MALARIA. Throughout the country, wherever malaria abounds, are happy, joyful people to whom S. S. S. has given wonderful help in the treatment of malaria after the most sickening torture imaginable.

The gaunt complexion of malaria's victims, the chills and fever, the malarial dysentery that seems to defy all other treatment, the malarial leg, the enlarged liver, the persistent anemia where the blood turns to water and the system wastes away. These are the conditions that S. S. S. so effectively assists in overcoming, by helping to restore the blood to its natural vigor.

STUBBORN SORES. Sometimes a sore spot becomes indolent. The tissues surrounding it lose tone and are unable to provide sufficient nutriment to stop the drain. It is then chronic. Just saturate your blood with S. S. S. This is quickly accomplished, as S. S. S. is naturally assimilated the same as milk or any other healthful liquid.

Nature acts with marvelous rapidity when given the proper assistance, and S. S. S. so stimulates cellular activity that the parts surrounding an ulcer reject from the blood the materials that make new tissue. Thus the sore spot rapidly heals in a natural way.

Local applications for any skin disease will afford protection from with-

out, but have no medical value. Eczema, tetter, acne and all such eruptive diseases should be treated with S. S. S.

POISONED BLOOD. So many different things contribute to poison the blood and the effect is so startling that the sufferer becomes panic-stricken and is led to use harmful drugs. If you have any blood trouble, get a bottle of S. S. S. and take according to directions.

Don't take anything else. Poisoned blood is bad enough without ruining your bones, joints, teeth and vital organs. S. S. S. so stimulates cellular activity that they reject all poisonous influences and select only those materials in the blood that make healthy tissue. This is why its assistance toward recovery is so noticeable and at times remarkable.

S. S. S. is welcome to the weakest stomach and is assimilated just as readily as the most nutritious food. It has helped to cure a host of sufferers.

RHEUMATISM. In any form of rheumatism give the blood a good effectual cleansing with S. S. S.

Use this remedy for three days and take a hot salt water bath to open the pores. This relieves the lungs and kidneys and assists S. S. S. to utilize the skin as the principal avenue of elimination. Avoid salts, calomel and other drastic purgatives, as they absorb the moisture from the walls and membranes of the intestines, weaken the muscular action, produce chronic constipation and thus stagnate the system with rheumatic poisons. Get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store. Don't take a substitute.

S. S. S. is purely vegetable and is prepared only by the Swift Specific Co., 271 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Write for special booklet on any of the diseases mentioned and if medical advice is wanted, write for that also; address given above. Both booklet and medical advice are free.

SANTA FE WILL RUN TWO NO. 4'S BECAUSE OF INCREASING TRAVEL

Indication that the annual turning of the majority of railway travel to the east is the announcement by the Santa Fe railway that it will begin the operation of second sections of the eastbound California limited. Extra sections are to leave Los Angeles three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, beginning March 18. The extra service will be continued until May 13, according to the present schedule. The second sections are to be operated on the block with the regular No. 4.

The third eastbound de-luxe arrived here last night with a greater number of passengers than either of the preceding eastbound trains of this season. Thirteen passengers were on the train.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A cook. Albuquerque. Cafe.

WANTED—Four or five-room well furnished house, modern, close in. L. E. L., Care Journal.

WANTED—Competent woman for general housework; no washing; family of three. Apply at E. L. Washburn Co's.

GOTHIC — AN ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25c IT FITS THE CRAVAT
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC., MAKERS

CHEAP RATES
Account Panhandle and Southwestern Cattleman's Convention
ALBUQUERQUE, MARCH 7-10, 1916.
For this occasion there will be special rates of one and one-third first-class fares from stations in New Mexico, El Paso, Texas, and Colorado, Trinidad and south and stations in Arizona and New Mexico on A. T. & S. F. Coast Lines. Dates of sale March 4th to 7th inclusive, with final return limit March 13, 1916. No stopovers allowed. Also rate two and one-half cents per mile in each direction from stations in Oklahoma. Selling dates March 4th to 6th inclusive. Return limit in all cases March 15th, 1916.
P. J. JOHNSON, Agent.

LUMBER Glass-Paint Cement-Plaster
Albuquerque Lumber Company
423 NORTH FIRST STREET

CONVINCING EVIDENCE
OF THE PULLING POWER OF A CLASSIFIED AD-INSERTED IN THE MORNING JOURNAL—HERE ARE TWO ITEMS THAT TELL THE STORY.

FOR SALE—Several good heating stoves, cheap. Phone 157.
FOR RENT—Nice, clean, modern furnished room, steam heat; no sick, for two gentlemen or ladies. References. 319 South Third, Phone 157.

Both of these ads were phoned in and received too late for proper classification. They were inserted the other day, being ordered for three times each. One insertion, however, did the work. The next morning the gentleman who had ordered the ads, phoned: "Have used the heating stoves; take out ad." An hour later, he used the phone again, stating: "Room rented; kill the ad at once."
There are many uses to which the Morning Journal Want Ads can be put with success. They have the power to find work for the unemployed, obtain employees, rent a room, sell household furniture or a house and lot, or perform any other single service. The Morning Journal Want Ad can be made a valuable salesman for you. Regard it as one of your best business-getters, and it will meet requirements.
GET YOUR WANT ADS IN DURING THE DAY FOR THE SUNDAY ISSUE.